

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1808.

[No. 2146.]

VOL VIII.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

FOR SALE,
On board the ship *Commerce*, laying at colonel
Ramsay's wharf,
About two thousand bushels Isle of May
S A L T.

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which
will be sold in small quantities from on board.
April 5.

G R E E N C O F F E E .
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13
HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality
CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30
NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT
April 1.

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of November
next,

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber:

Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M.
Colls, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For par-
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.
January 12.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RUN AWAY from the Subscriber in the month
of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

Of a very slender form about five feet 8 or
9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his
walk, a down look when spoken to and rather
fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood
of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for
some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the
Great Falls, and is now at work on the great
road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown
or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me
but is now entitled to his freedom. The above
reward will be given to any person who will
bring said negro & all reasonable expen-
ses.

Peter Wise.
April 1.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber
on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY,
(commonly called TONEY)—He is about
38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely
well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in
Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Who-
ever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or
the district of Columbia, shall receive a re-
ward of **Thirty Dollars**, if out of the state of
Virginia, or the district of Columbia—**FIF-
TY DOLLARS** and all reasonable expenses
will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.
Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are
forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their
peril.

NOTES for 1808,
lished and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart.

TER DAILY BY
L SNOWDEN,
the Proprietor.

NOTICE To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you

are called on by the late commissioners to attend

in person or by proxy, at Washington,

the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a

Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro'

this medium to offer myself a candidate as

your Clerk. The advantage to the Alexandri-ans

of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as the

office is to be kept in Washington, is obvi-ous,

and no injury can possibly arise from

this arrangement to the Stockholders in the

City. It will render unnecessary in case of

transfers, that the persons conveying or re-

ceiving the conveyance should repair to the

clerk's office in the City to have the needful

done. True it is, that it may be done by

power of attorney; but the trouble and ex-

pense attendant thereon is an inconvenience,

independent of the necessity of an agent to

effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing

in Alexandria might be the means of saving

that expence and trouble by keeping a transfer

book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the pro-

motion of the Bridge, in which I at present

own in my own name and those of others, 146

shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a

preference over any that has no interest therein.

I shall be content to receive whatever em-

olument the service may be deemed worthy

of, or as low as any competitor that may be

presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14.
NOTICE

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Forty boxes of white clay-

ed Sugar, ten boxes of brown Sugar and ten

tons of Logwood.

CASE OF
Seizure & Libel.

It is Ordered, By the honora-

ble WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the

district of Columbia, holding the district court

of the United States, in and for the district of

aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April,

1808, be and the same is hereby appointed,

for the trial of the said merchandize, at the

Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the

district aforesaid, before a special session of

the said court, then and there to be holden;

and that the substance of the said libel filed

against the said merchandize, together with

this order, be published, fourteen days before

the day hereby appointed for the trial of the

same, in the newspaper published in the said

town of Alexandria; and be also posted up in

the most public manner, for the space of fourteen

days before the said day of trial, at the

court house in the town of Alexandria, and

also at the coffee house in said town.

C. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY the 23d of this month the

subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the

Coffee House,

NOTICE.

The libel in the above case charges, in sub-

stance :

That 4 cases of merchandize, containing 2

piano fortes, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music

books, were imported in the ship William &

John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Li-

verpool, into the port of Alexandria, and con-

signed by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool,

to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, mer-

chant:—That the said 4 cases of merchan-

dize were, on or about the 19th day of Oct.

1807, entered at the said port of Alexandria;

that the same were not invoiced according to

the actual cost thereof at the place of ex-

portation, but that the said Cornelius Ward,

the exporter, with design to evade a part of

the duties thereupon, did make or cause to be

made out a FALSE AND FRAUDULENT

INVOICE of the said MERCHANDIZE,

in which the same was not invoiced according

to the actual cost thereof, at the place of ex-

portation, but far below such actual cost;

which false invoice was transmitted by the

said exporter, to the consignee with direc-

tions to produce it at the custom house in Alex-

andria, as the invoice by which the said 4 cas-

es of merchandize were to be entered; that the

said 4 cases of merchandize, for the causes

aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq.

collector, as forfeited to the United States.

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Four cases of merchandize, containing two pi-

ano forte, two barrel orga-

ns, and four music

books,

It is Ordered, By the honora-

ble WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the

district of Columbia, holding the district court

of the United States in and for the district of

aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April,

1808, be and the same is hereby appointed,

for the trial of the said four cases of mer-

chandise, at the court house in the town of Alex-

andria, in the district aforesaid, before a special

session of the said court, then and there to be holden;

and that the substance of the said libel filed

against the said four cases of mer-

chandise, be published, fourteen days before

the day hereby appointed for the trial of the

same, in the newspaper published in the said

town of Alexandria; and be also posted up in

A LETTER from the Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, a Senator of the U. States from the state of Massachusetts, exhibiting to his constituents a view of the imminent danger of an UNNECESSARY and RUINOUS WAR. Addressed to his excellency James Sullivan, governor of the said state.

City of Washington, Feb 16, 1803.

SIR.

IN the even current of ordinary times, an address from a Senator in Congress to his constituents might be dispensed with. In such times, the proceedings of the executive and legislature of the United States, exhibited in their public acts, might be sufficient. But the present singular condition of our country, when its most interesting concerns, wrap up in misery, excite universal alarm, requires me to be no longer silent. Perhaps I am liable to censure, at such a crisis, for not sooner presenting, to you and them such a view of our national affairs, as my official situation has placed in my power. I now address it to you, sir, as the proper organ of communication to the legislature.

The attainment of TRUTH is ever desirable; and I cannot permit myself to doubt that the statement I now make must be acceptable to all who have an agency in directing the affairs, and who are guardians of the interests of our commonwealth, which so materially depend on the measures of the government of the nation — At the same time I am aware of the jealousy with which, in these unhappy days of party dissensions, my communications may, by some of my constituents, be received. Of this I will not complain; while I wish the same jealousy to be extended towards all public men. Yet I claim some share of attention and credit—that share which is due to the man who deserts the world to point, in the whole course of a long and public life, at one instance of deception, at a single departure from TRUTH.

The EMBARGO demands the first notice. For perhaps no act of the national government, however produced so much solicitude or spread such universal alarm. Because all naturally conclude, that a measure pregnant with incalculable mischief to all classes of our fellow citizens, would not have been proposed by the president, and adopted by congress, but for causes deeply affecting the interests of the nation. It must have been under the influence of this opinion that the legislative bodies of some states have expressed their approbation of the embargo, either explicitly, or by implication.

The following were all the papers laid by the president before congress, as the grounds of the embargo:

1. The proclamation of the king of G. Britain requiring the return of his subjects, the seamen especially, from foreign countries, to aid, in this hour of peculiar danger, in the defence of their own. But it being an acknowledged principle, that every nation has a right to the service of its subjects in time of war, that proclamation could not furnish the slightest ground for an embargo.

2. The extract of a letter from the grand judge Regnier to the French attorney general for the council of prizes. This contained a partial interpretation of the imperial blockading decree of November 21, 1803. This decree, indeed, and its interpretation, present flagrant violations of our neutral rights, and of the existing treaty between the U. S. and France: but still the execution of that decree could not (from the small number of French croisers) extensively interrupt our trade. These two papers were public.

3. The letter from our minister, Mr. Armstrong, to Mr. Champagny, the French minister of foreign affairs: and

4. Mr. Champagny's answer. Both these ought, in form or substance, also to have been made public. The latter would have furnished to our nation some idea of the views and expectations of France. But both were withdrawn by the president, to be deposited among other executive secrets; while neither presented any new ground to justify an embargo.

In the senate, these papers were referred to a committee. The committee quickly reported a bill for laying an embargo, agreeably to the president's proposal. This was read a first, a second, and a third time, and passed; and all in a short compass of about four hours! A little time was repeatedly asked, to obtain further information, and to consider measures of such moment, of such universal concern: but these requests were denied. We were hurried into the passage of the bill, as if there was danger of its being rejected, if we were allow-

ed time to obtain further information, and deliberately consider the subject. For to that time our vessels were freely sailing on foreign voyages; and in a natural point of view, the departure of half a dozen or a dozen more, while we were inquiring into the necessity or expediency of the embargo, was of little moment. Or if the danger to our vessels, seamen and merchandise had been so extreme as not to admit of one day's delay, ought not that extreme danger to have been exhibited to congress? The constitution which requires the president "to give to congress information of the state of the union," certainly meant, not partial, but complete information on the subject of a communication, so far as he possessed it. And when it enjoins him "to recommend to their consideration such measures as he should judge necessary and expedient," it is certainly intended that those recommendations should be bottomed on information communicated, on facts withheld, and locked up in the executive cabinet. Had the public safety been at stake, or say great public good been presented to our view, but which would be lost by a moment's delay; there would have been some apology for dispatch tho' none for acting without due information. In truth, the measure appeared to me then, as it still does, and as it appears to the public, without a sufficient motive, without a legitimate object. Hence the general inquiry, "For what is the embargo laid?" And I CHALLENGE ANY MAN NOT IN THE SECRETS OF THE EXECUTIVE TO TELL. I know, sir, that the president said the papers above-mentioned "showed that great and increasing dangers threatened our vessels, our seamen, and our merchandise;" but I also know that they exhibited no new dangers, none of which our merchants and seamen had not been well apprized. The British proclamation had many days before been published in the newspapers, (the copy laid before us by the president had been cut out of a newspaper) and so bad the substance, if not the words of Regnier's letter. Yet they had excited little concern among merchants & seamen, the preservation of whose persons and property was the professed object of the president's recommendation of an embargo. The merchant and seaman could accurately estimate the dangers of continuing their commercial operations; of which dangers, indeed, the actual premiums of insurance were a satisfactory gauge. Those premiums had very little increased; by the British proclamation not a cent; and by the French decree so little as not to stop commercial enterprises. The great number of vessels loading or loaded, and prepared for sea; the exertions every where made, on the first rumor of the embargo, to dispatch them; demonstrate the president's dangers to be imaginary, to have been assumed. Or if the great and real dangers, unknown to commercial men, were impending, or sure to fall, how desirable was it to have had them officially declared & published! This would have produced a voluntary embargo, and prevented every complaint. Besides, the dangers clearly defined and understood, the public mind would not have been disquieted with imaginary fears, the more tormenting, because uncertain.

Why then was this order for the militia given? The nature of the case, and the actual state of things, authorize the inference, that its immediate, if not its only object, was to increase the public alarm, to aggravate the public resentment against G. Britain, to excite a war pulse; and in the height of this artificial fever of the public mind, which was to be made known in G. Britain, to renew the demands on her government; in the poor expectation of extorting, in that state of things, concessions of points which she had always considered as her rights, and which at all times and under all circumstances, she had uniformly refused to relinquish. The result of the subsequent negotiation at London has shown how utterly unfounded was the president's expectation, how perfectly useless all his bluster of war. While no well informed man doubted that the British government would make suitable reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake. The president himself in his proclamation, had placed the affair on that footing. A rupture between the two nations, said he, "is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to the interests of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage was committed. To this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to a honorable reparation for the wrong which has been done." And it is now well known that such reparation might have been properly obtained in London, had the president's instructions to Mr. Monroe been compatible with such an adjustment.

He was required not to negotiate on this single, transient act, (which when once adjusted was for ever settled) but in connection of another claim of long standing, to say the least, of doubtful right; to wit, the exemption from impressment of British seamen found on board American merchant vessels. To remedy the evil arising from its exercise, by which our own citizens were sometimes impressed, the attention of our government, under every administration, had been earnestly engrossed: but no practicable plan has yet been contrived: while no man who regards the truth, will question the disposition of the British government to adopt any arrangement that will secure to Great Britain the services of her own subjects. And now, when the unexampled situation of that country (left alone to maintain the conflict with France and her numerous dependent states—left alone to withstand the power which menaces the liberties of the world) rendered the aid of all her subjects more than ever needful; there was no reasonable ground to expect that she would yield the right to take them when found on board the merchant vessels of any nation. Thus to insist on her yielding this point, and inseparably to connect it with the affair of the Chesapeake, was tantamount to a determination not to negotiate at all.

I write, sir, with freedom; for the times are too perilous to allow those who are placed in high and responsible situations to be silent or reserved. The peace and safety of our country are suspended on a thread. The course we have seen pursued leads on to war; a war with Great Britain; a war absolutely without necessity; a war which whether disastrous or successful, must bring misery and ruin to the U. S. misery by the destruction of our navigation and commerce (perhaps also of our fairest seaport towns and cities) the loss of markets for our produce, the want of foreign goods and manufactures, and the other evils incident to a state of war; and ruin, by the loss of our liberty and independence. For if with the aid of our arms Great Britain were subdued; from that moment (though fluttered perhaps with the name of allies) we should become the PROVINCES OF FRANCE. This is a result so obvious, that I must crave your pardon for noticing it. Some advocates of executive measures admit it. They acknowledge that the navy of Britain is our shield against the overwhelming power of France. Why then do they persist in a course of conduct tending to a rupture with Great Britain? Will it be believed that it is principally, or solely, to procure inviolability to the merchant flag of the U. S. In other words, to protect all seamen, British subjects, as well as our own citizens, on board our merchant vessels? It is a fact that this has been made the greatest obstacle to an amicable settlement with Great Britain. Yet, I repeat it, it is perfectly well known that she desires to oblige only her own subjects; and that American citizens, impressed by mistake, are delivered up duly authenticated proof. The evil we complain of arises from the possibility of always distinguishing the persons of two nations who a few years since were one people, who exhibit

the same manners, speak the same language, and possess similar features. But the great navigating states, how happen there to be such extreme sympathy for American seamen at Washington? Especially in gentlemen from the interior states, which have no seamen, or from those Atlantic states whose native seamen bear a very small proportion to those of N. Eng. land? In fact, the causes of complaint are much fewer than are pretended. They rarely occur in the states whose seamen are chiefly natives. The first merchant in the U. S. in answering my late enquiry about British impressions, says "Since the Chesapeake affair we have had no cause of complaint. I cannot find me single instance where they have taken one man out of a merchant vessel. I have had more than twenty vessels armed in that time, without one instance of a man being taken by THEM. Three Swedish were taken out by a FRENCH FRIGATE." I have made enquiry of all the masters that have arrived in this vicinity, and can find any complaints against the British cruisers."

Our gentlemen of known hostility to foreign commerce in our own vessels—who are even willing to annihilate it (and such there are); can these gentlemen plead the cause of our seamen because they really wish to protect them? Can those desirous to protect our seamen, who, by laying an unnecessary embargo, expose them by thousands to starve or beg? One gentleman has said (and I believe he does not stand alone) that sooner than admit the principle that Great Britain had a right to take her own subjects from our merchant vessels, he would abandon commerce altogether! To whom will every man in New England and of the other navigating states, ascribe such a sentiment? A sentiment which, to prevent the temporary loss of five men, by impress, would reduce fifty thousand to beggary! But for the embargo, thousands depending on the ordinary operations of commerce, would now be employed. Even under the restraints of the orders of the British government, retaliating the French imperial decree, very large portions of the world remain open to the commerce of the U. S. We may yet pursue our trade with the British dominions, in every part of the globe; with Africa, with China, and with the colonies of France, Spain and Holland. And let me ask, whether in the midst of a profound peace, when the powers of Europe possessing colonies would, as formerly, confine the trade with them to their own bottoms, or admit us as foreigners, only under great limitations, we could enjoy a commerce much more extensive than is practicable at this moment, if the embargo were not in the way? Why then should it be continued? Why rather was it ever laid? Can those be legitimate reasons for the embargo which are concealed from congress, at the moment when they are required to impose it? Are the reasons to be found in the dispatches from Paris? These have been moved for: and the motion was quashed by the advocates for the embargo. Why are these dispatches withheld by the executive?

Why, when all classes of citizens anxious to inquire "For what is the embargo?" is a satisfactory answer denied? Why is not congress made acquainted with the actual situation of the United States in relation to France? Why, in this dangerous crisis, are Mr. Armstrong's letters to the secretary of state absolutely withheld, so that a line of them cannot be seen? Did they contain no information of the demands and intentions of the French emperor? Did the Revenge sail from England to France, and there wait three or four weeks for dispatches of no importance? If so, why, regardless of the public solicitude, are their contents so carefully concealed? If really unimportant harm can arise from telling the nation, officially, that they are mentioning of moment is the safety, the liberty, the honor, or the interests of the U. S. On the contrary, are they so closely locked up because they will not bear the light? Would their disclosure rouse the spirit of the people, still slumbering in blind confidence in the executive? Has the French emperor declared that he will have no neutrals? Has he required that our ports like those of his vassal states in Europe be shut against British commerce? Is the embargo a substitute, a milder form of compliance with that harsh demand, which is exhibited in its naked and insulting aspect? Is the American spirit might yet resent?—Are we still to be kept profoundly ignorant of the declaratory and avowed designs of the French emperor, although these may strike at our liberty and independence?—And, in the mean time, are we, by a short

and irritations, and by exciting drawn grudges against Britao? Why of the public rank of fearful den's patriotic French dispute there is danger must be wrapped cargo. On a inexplicable. I am amazed of things, I can or forbear thus grounds on which are advised to in the nation bounded confid Armed with this may procure which may over as if he By false policy, country may be to France, as I trust, sir, that I charge it to van some knowledge public affairs: with solemnity have no casual restlessness of our OUR COUNTRY that it is essential the blind confidence; that it should know which important farms are on vests are gathered immediately to preserve the government, c wanting: and city, that was thing but the states clearly will save them

Are our thousand seamen prived of employment families, reduced to be compelled surplus produce that the president on our patience towering pride, and voracious conqueror of Europe believe that the continuance of French empire lasting as well States as every Britain there orders! By the ships necessarily the point to reduce us. This project to and without let us last back

Notwithstanding plausibility of some murs of others' executive aggressions notwithstanding France and Spain's practise and their trials of the U. S. has all example. Collected wealth; annually increasing annual boast.

These facts of Great Britain, which could have sh. has really done and that the other restrained by so and limited by trucers, have a deep wound. Once, our comm an alarm of war tensions are especially, through nation, are advised to keep their is the cause of the alarm? We know it was the unauthorised naval office Chesapeake, to deserts known board, who ha

ers, speak the same language, & have similar features. But we seldom hear complaints of the existing states, how happened extreme sympathy for A at Washington? Especially from the interior states. Some native seamen bear testimony to those of N. Eng. We are pretended to be Americans. The first merchant ship we are wering my late enquiry, says "Some affair we have had in where they have taken of a merchant vessel." About twenty vessels arrived out one instance of a them. Three Swedish y a IRINGE FRIGATE. Inquiry of all the master in this vicinity, and complaints against the Britis

of known hostility to us in our own vessels—who to annihilate it (and such these gentlemen plead their men because they really? Can those desirous, who, by laying an embargo, expose them by themselves? One gentleman has he does not stand alone admit the principle that a right to take her own merchant vessels, he would altogether! To wh New England and of the rates, ascribe such a sentiment which, to prevent a loss of five men, by impressing a thousand to beggary go, thousands dependent operations of commerce employed. Even under the orders of the British going the French imperious portions of the world commerce of the U yet pursue our trade opinions, in every part of Africa, with colonies of France, Spain let me ask, whether is found peace, when the possessing colonies, confine the trade with bottoms, or admit under great limitation commerce much more practicable at this time were not in the way to be continued? What said? Can those be left for the embargo which congress, at the no required to impose? to be found in the direction? These have been mention was quashed by the bargo. Why are they by the executive?—

—aces of citizens anxious what is the embargatory answer denied aress made acquainted situation of the United to France? Why, it is, are Mr. Armstrong's army of state absolutely line of them cannot be entao no information of intentions of the French the Revenge sail from, and there wait three dispatches of no importance regardless of the public contents so easily unimportant in telling con that they clemently the safety, & liberty interests of the U. States? e they so closely locked not bear the light?—ure rouse the spirit of abating in blood confuse? Has the French that he will have no required that our portual states in Europe British commerce? Is it a milder form of harsh demand, which and insulting aspect might yet resent?—not profoundly ignorant, and avowed designs of, although these may and independence?—we, are we, by a thou

and irritations, by chafing prej dices, and by exciting fresh resentments to be drawn gradually into a war with Great Britain? Why amidst the extreme anxiety of the public mind, is it still kept on the rack of fearful expectation, by the president's portentous silence respecting his French dispatches? In this concealment there is danger. In this concealment must be wrapped up the real cause of the embargo. On any other supposition it is inexplicable.

I am alarmed, sir, at this perilous state of things, I cannot repress my suspicions; or forbear thus to exhibit to you the grounds on which they rest. The people are advised to repose implicit confidence in the national government; in that un-

bounded confidence lies our danger. Armed with that confidence, the executive may procure the adoption of measures which may overwhelm us with ruin, as surely as if he had an army at his heels. By false policy, or by indiscriminate fears, our country may be betrayed and subjugated to France, as surely as by corruption. I trust, sir, that no one who knows me will charge it to vanity when I say, that I have some knowledge of public men and of public affairs; and on that knowledge, and with solemnity, I declare to you, that I have no confidence in the wisdom or correctness of our public measures: THAT OUR COUNTRY IS IN IMMINENT DANGER: that it is essential to the public safety that the blind confidence in our rulers should cease; that the STATE LEGISLATURES should know the facts and reasons on which important general laws are founded; and especially that those states whose farms are on the ocean, and whose harbors are gathered in every sea, should immediately and seriously consider how to preserve them. In all the branches of government, commercial information is wanting; and in "this desert," called a city, that was; cannot be supplied. Nothing but the sense of the commercial places, became in fact, though not in name, auxiliaries in war.

Are our thousands of ships and vessels to rot in our harbors? Are our sixty thousand seamen and fishermen to be deprived of employment, and, with their families, reduced to want and beggary? Are our hundreds of thousands of farmers to be compelled to suffer their millions in surplus produce to perish on their hands: that the president may make an experiment on our patience and fortitude, and on the towering pride, the boundless ambition, and unyielding perseverance of the conqueror of Europe? Sir, I have reason to believe that the president contemplates the continuance of the embargo until the French emperor repeals his decrees violating as well his treaty with the United States as every neutral right; and until Britain thereupon recalls her retaliating orders! By that time we may have neither ships nor seamen: and that is precisely the point to which some men wish to reduce us. To see the improvidence of this project (to call it by no harsher name, and without advertizing to ulterior views) let us look back to former years.

Notwithstanding the well-founded complaints of some individuals, and the murmurs of others; notwithstanding the frequent executive declarations of maritime aggressions committed by Great Britain; notwithstanding the outrageous decrees of France and Spain, and the wanton spoliation practised and executed by their cruisers and their tribunals, of which we sometimes hear a faint whisper; the commerce of the U. S. has hitherto prospered beyond all example. Our citizens have accumulated wealth; and the public revenue, actually increasing, has been the president's annual boast.

These facts demonstrate, that although Great Britain, with her thousand ships of the line, could have destroyed our commerce, she has really done it no essential injury; and that the other belligerents heretofore restrained by some regard to national law, and limited by the small number of their cruisers, have not inflicted upon it any deep wound. Yet in this full tide of success, our commerce is suddenly arrested: an alarm of war is raised; fearful apprehensions are excited: the merchants, in particular, thrown into a state of consternation, are advised, by a voluntary embargo, to keep their vessels at home. And what is the cause of this mighty but mischievous alarm? We know it in its whole extent. It was the unauthorized attack of a British naval officer on the American frigate Chesapeake, to search for and take some deserters known to have been received on board, who had been often demanded,

and as often refused to be delivered up. As was expected by all considerate men, and by the president himself (as I have before observed) the British government, on the first information of the unfortunate event (and without waiting for an application) disavowed the act of its officer, disclaimed the principle of searching national armed vessels, and declared its readiness to make suitable reparation, as soon as the state of the case should be fully known.

Under such circumstances, who can justify this alarm of war? An alarm which greatly disquieted the public mind, and occasioned an interruption of commerce extremely injurious to our merchants and seafaring citizens.

I will close this long letter by stating all the existing pretences, for there are no causes, for a war with Great Britain.

1. The British ships of war, agreeably to a right claimed and exercised for ages, a right claimed and exercised during the whole of the administrations of Washington, of Adams, and of Jefferson, continue to take some of the British seamen found on board our merchant vessels, and with them a small number of ours, from the impossibility of always distinguishing Englishmen from citizens of the U. S. On this point our government well know that Great Britain is perfectly willing to adopt any arrangement that can be devised, which will secure to her service the seamen who are her own subjects: and at the same time exempt ours from impressment.

2. The merchant vessels of France, Spain and Holland, being driven from the ocean, or destroyed, the commerce of those countries with one another, and with their colonies, could no longer be carried on by themselves. Here the vessels of neutral nations came to their aid, and carried on nearly the whole commerce of those nations. With their seamen thus liberated from the merchant service, those nations, in the present and preceding wars, were enabled to man their ships of war; and the neutral vessels and seamen supplying their places, became in fact, though not in name, auxiliaries in war.

The commerce of those nations, without one armed ship on the sea appropriated for its protection, was intended thus to be secured under neutral flags; while the merchant vessels of Great Britain, with its numerous armed ships to guard them were exposed to occasional captures—such a course of things Great Britain has resisted, not in the present only but in all former wars; at least as far back as that of 1756. And she has claimed and maintained a right to impose on this commerce some limits and restraints, because it was a commerce denied by those nations to neutrals in times of peace, because it was a commerce of immense value to the subjects of her enemies, and because it filled their treasuries with money to enable them to carry on their wars with G. Britain.

3. The third and only remaining pretence for war with G. B. is the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake; which having been already stated and explained, I will only remark here, that it is not to be believed that the British government, after being defeated as before mentioned, in its endeavors to make reparation in London, for the wrong done by its servant, would have sent him a special envoy to give honourable satisfaction, but from its sincere desire to close this wound, if our own government would suffer it to be healed.

Permit me now to ask, what man, impartially viewing the subject, will have the boldness to say, that there exists any cause for plunging the U. S. into a war with G. Britain? Who that respects his reputation as a man of common discernment will say it? Who that regards the interests and welfare of his country will say it; Who then can justify who can find an excuse for a course of conduct which has brought our country into its present state of alarm, embarrassment and distress? For myself, sir, I must declare the opinion, that no free country was ever before so causelessly, & so blindly, thrown from the height of prosperity, and plunged into a state of dreadful anxiety and suffering. But from this degraded & wretched situation it is not yet too late to escape. Let the dispatches from our minister in France be no longer concealed. Let the president perform the duty required of him by the constitution; by giving to congress full information of the state of the union in respect to foreign nations. Above all let him unfold our actual situation with France. Let him tell us what are the demands and proposals of her ruler. Had these been honorable to the U. S. would not the president have been eager to disclose them? that they are of an entirely different nature, that they are dishonorable, that they are ruinous to our commercial interests, and dangerous to our liberty and independence, we are left to infer.

I hope sir, that the nature and magnitude of the subject will furnish a sufficient apology for the length and style of this letter. Perhaps some may deem it presumptuous thus to question the correctness of the proceedings of our government. A strong sense of duty, & distressing apprehensions of national ruin have forced the task upon me. To some the sentiments

which in the sincerity of my heart, I have expressed, may give offence: for often nothing offend so much as TRUTH. Yet I do not desire to offend any man. But when I see the dangerous extent of executive influence: when I see the great council of the nation called on to enact laws deeply affecting the interests of all classes of citizens, without adequate information of the reasons of that call: when I observe the deceptive glosses with which the mischiefs of the embargo are attempted to be palliated: and posterior events adduced as reasons to justify the measure: when I know that the risks of continuing their commercial pursuits against all known dangers can and will be more accurately calculated by our merchants than our government; when if any new dangers to commerce were impending, of which our merchants were uninformed but of which the government obtained the knowledge through its minister at Paris or elsewhere, it was plainly the duty of the executive to make those dangers known to congress and the nation: and if since so made known the merchants and sea-faring citizens would, for their own interests and safety, have taken due precautions to guard against them: and as it hence appears certain that an embargo was not necessary to the safety of "our seamen, our vessels or our merchandise;"—when sir, I see and consider these things, and their evil tendency: in a word, when I observe a course of proceeding which to me appears calculated to mislead the public mind to public ruin; I cannot be silent. Regardless therefore of personal consequences, I have undertaken to communicate these details; with the view to dissipate dangerous illusions, to give to my constituents correct information to excite inquiry; and to rouse that vigilant jealousy which is characteristic of REPUBLICANS, and essential to the preservation of their rights, their liberties and their dependence.

I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully,

Sir,

Four obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
His excellency JAMES SULLIVAN governor
of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Messrs. Helms, Gray, Franklin and Jacob Richards, obtained leave of absence the remainder of the session.

Mr. Dana, from the select committee, reported "a bill concerning associations for the security of navigation," and "a bill for the encouragement and security of the seamen of the U. S." Referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

Mr. Bacon submitted a resolution directing the speaker to write to the governor of Massachusetts, informing him of the death of Mr. Crowninshield, in order that measures may be taken to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Ely presented petitions from sundry inhabitants of Massachusetts, complaining of the operation of the embargo. Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The bill to continue in force the act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges and state courts, and the bill for the relief of Mathew Smith and Darius Gates, were read the third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate to establish a turnpike company in the county of Alexandria, was read three several times and passed, with a small amendment.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the bill making provision for arming the whole body of the militia.

The motion to fill the blank with one million of dollars was lost—as also was a motion to fill it with \$500,000—\$450,000, lost—\$300,000, lost—\$200,000, carried, yeas 47, nays 36.

Mr. Rhea offered a new section, to provide for the distribution of the arms to the several states, in proportion to their militia—Carried, 43 to 37.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill as amended. It was agreed to by the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, ayes 54, nays 33.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of an additional military force for the year 1803. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

And then the house adjourned.

The senate have passed a bill to authorise the president, under certain restrictions, to suspend the embargo. It was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

There are strong characteristic traits of Bonaparte in the subjoined extract. It is from the funeral oration of the Bishop of Meaux, upon Henrietta Maria, widow of King Charles I of England. Alluding to Cromwell, he says:

"There arose a man of an incredible depth of mind, equally an able politician and a refined hypocrite, capable at once of understanding and concealing every thing, alike active and indefatigable in peace and in war, who left nothing to Fortune that he could

wrest from her either by council or foresight; upon the whole, so always vigilant and ready, that he never let slip an opportunity that came in his way; and, in short, one of those turbulent and audacious spirits that seem born to CHANGE THE WORLD."

NEW-YORK, April 16.
Arrived, schooner Mary, Woornet, 16 days from Matanzas. Left ship Cotton Planter, Long, for Charleston; brig Tryal, Oliver, for Newport; schooner Molly, Bird, for St. Mary's. Flour 30 dollars; pork 58; beef 27; pine lumber 90 dollars; hoop poles, 110 dollars.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store, on a credit,
Ten crates of blue and green edged PLATES.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 19.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at public sale, on Thursday, 10 o'clock, on Thomas Irwin's wharf.

The CARGO of the brig ELIZA, consisting of 1200 bushels Ground Alum Salt, 14 bales good Spinning Cotton, and 30 tierces Rice.

P. C. Marsteller.

April 19.

For BOSTON,

THE BRIG FOX,
Captain DRUMMOND;
Ready to receive a cargo, will sail in a few days, & take freight on moderate terms—Apply to the Captain on board, or to John and Thomas Vowell.

April 19.

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,
TWENTY bales and boxes, well
bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19.

EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) from Bern in Switzerland.

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c., Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

A. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Alexandria are requested to make out a list of their taxable property of the following description, in order that they may be prepared to hand the same to the subscriber when called upon.

Richard Lewis, *Affessor.*

April 16.

A List of the Taxable Property.

Levies, wholesale merchants, retail ditto, shop keepers, tavern licences, stories, lamp tax, horses, cows, carts, drays, two wheel carriages four wheel ditto, dogs male and female, and biscuit bake houses.

Extract of the Law of the Corporation.

And if any master or mistress of a family, or any owner of taxable property, shall neglect or refuse to give in a list of all male tytheables, belonging to, or residing in his or her family; or of all his or her taxable property, within five days after demand made thereof by any assessor, the person so offending, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars. And if any person whatsoever shall wilfully omit or misrepresent in the list given in, any tytheable or any taxable property, or shall in any other manner conceal the same from the knowledge of the Assessors, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the tax imposed upon such tytheable or taxable property. Every merchant, shop-keeper, mechanic, or other person, having in his or her service or employment any clerk, journeyman, apprentice or assistant, shall render an account of the same in his or her list of tytheables, and shall be accountable for the capital tax hereby imposed, in like manner, and under the same penalties, as if such clerk, journeyman, apprentice or assistant were a member of his or her family.

April 16.

BRYAN HAMPTON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Tenerife
13 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 lbsd. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chest young tynson
10 do. tynson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt patre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for
mills use on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white rolls, Saxon Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheetings and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 lbsd. Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7.

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Tenerife &
Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Laret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontine
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havana honey
15 do. chasice retailing molasses

Guapowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapce do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; piment; to; pepper; ginger, rase and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; florant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; trusses; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

Printing in all its various branches

handsomely executed at this office.

HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25.

dpm

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels GROUND ALLUM SALT suitable for the fishery, will be sold on moderate terms—Apply to Captain JOHN STACEY, on board the brig FAVORITE, or to

John G. Ladd.

April 11.

dpm

CHARLES BENNETT,

Offers for sale, for cash, or approved notes, at 60 days,

One bale superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres.

Irish Linens.

A few elegant Muslin Robes.

Calicoes and Ginghams.

Seine and Sail Twine.

Fine and coarse Hats.

Clover Seed of the first quality.

12 casks Rye Whiskey, one year distilled, &c. &c.

April 6.

dpm

FOR SALE, BY LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsey's wharf.

French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, or sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

January 30.

dpm

Whereas Stephen Cooke, Of

Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, execute a lease for a place called "Jones's Point," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22.

dpm

N. HINGSTON,

FAIRFAX-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,

RATH ON HAND,

Fresh Seeds of Orchard Grasps,

Timothy, Herbs Grass, Rye Grass Burnett, St. Foine, Lucern, Trifolia, Peruvian Grass.

And will receive by Capt. Hand,

A SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER.

Also, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Coriander, Arrise, Caraway, Dill Fennell, Millet, Rape, Maw, Canary, a variety of Bulbos Roots, Flowering Plants & Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Catalpas, Asparagus Plants with all kinds of Garden Utensils, best Pruning Knives, the American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Planting and Gardening, Flower Pots of all sorts, Climney Ornaments, and a handsome assortment of China, Glass, and Queens Ware, with all kinds of Groceries, &c. &c.

I want to hire till January next,

▲ NEGRO MAN, that can come well recommended, to work in a garden.

March 15.

dpm

R. GRAY

HAS RECEIVED a list of the drawings of all the tickets sold by him in the N. York Lottery, containing two days drawings:

Nos. 22,367

22,305

30,403

Are prizes of 10 dolls.

30,403

AT a meeting of the Directors of the River Turnpike Company, on the 19th of March, 1808—Ordered, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company do, and they are hereby required, to make a sixth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of May next—Also, the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share, on or before the first day of July, also, the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of January, 1809.

NOTICE

AT a meeting of the Directors of the River Turnpike Company, on the 19th of March, 1808—Ordered, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company do, and they are hereby required, to make a sixth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of May next—Also, the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of January, 1809.

Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Company,

March 21.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing on the

First Tuesday in April next. Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1 \$2,000

1 10,000

2 3,000

4 2,000

7 1,000

And a very considerable number of smaller prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of Eight Dollars, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds.

April 2.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady to Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price 2s.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Breckinridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price 82 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 37 1/2 cents.

March 29.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities;

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong;

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Burgundy,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Tenerife,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and No.

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters